# IMPRISONED BY FLAMES.

Working Girls Barely Able to Escape from a Burning Factory.

ALL THE DOORS LOCKED.

Total Destruction of West, Bradley & Cary's Factory in Twenty-ninth Street.

THREE ADJOINING TENEMENTS CONSUMED.

The Loss About One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A fire broke out about eight o'clock last night in the metallic suspender factory of West, Bradley & lary, at Nos. 227, 229, 231 and 233 West Twenty-ninth The building in which the fire broke out tood in the centrs of the block, between Seventh ud Eighth avenues, and extended about half way brough to Thirtieth street. In the basement of the where were forty persons in the house. The neigh-norhood was suddenly aroused by the cry of "Fire!" and following just on the alarm were the shrieks of women from the upper floors. People rushed to their assistance and those first on the spot found that all the doors were locked. Ropes were proared from the grocery store on the opposite side of atreet and men dashed to the roofs of the houses origing to render what assistance they id at the moment. The frightened women ran growd in the street below became so excited that it ed on to the roofs of tenement houses beside behind the factory and others were helped out up there. Willie Rosch and another lad, who sidewalk. and in a few minutes after the fire broke out all signs of life in the burning building street. The excitement in the vicinity spread so rapidly and became so intense that the residents of the tenement houses in the neighborood began to nove their furniture and families out. Both side ried out of their homes, stood crying beside their property. Colored and white people were mixed up indiscriminately, and the surging mass that filled the street only added to the consternation.

Before the firemen arrived almost the entire front be like a tinder box, and the fiames shot out through the blinds and doors with a fury but seldom witably more in obtaining a supply of water, but the firemen got really at work they performed ng or taking any note of the consequen the ladders that were rapidly shot up sides of the houses and cut away and tore down window shutters. Three chets in their hands were cutting furiously toe door, when it fell in sucked from them caught them up. It was all they could do to get out of the way. Finally the police arrived on the ground, and then the street between Seventh Eighth avenues was crammed close with part of the police in getting to the scene of action, and when they got there it was too late to save the lives that are supposed to have been lost. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed from the time the fire was noticed until it appeared as if the whole

and it was past being saved. It looked a mere shell as the great tongues of flames swept out and in and intertwined and dashed upward and down and tore away in every direction. The heat was so intense that the persons on the opposite side of the street were compelled to leave the windows they had gone to in the hope of being able to watch the progress of the conflagration. One by one the young women who had been taken out of the burning factory were carried to convenient places for attendance, and the crowd expressed its sympathy by exclamations and cries of pity. One stalwart young fellow named Frank Steele brought a woman from the roof of the tonement next the factory on his shoulders. She was horribly burned on the face and hands, and moaned painfully as he carried her to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House. Fannie Perry, of Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, was lifted from the roof of another house suffering with a broken leg. She had jumped there in hurrying away from the fire, and was taken care of in the tailor's shop on the corner of Seventh avenue.

It was impossible to ascertain how many had escaped or how many were in the factory at the time of the disaster. Those living in the immediate locality of the fire insisted that there were many more in the building than got out and people who saw some excape were of opinion that the entire force working there when the alarm was raised had reached the street. The progress of the fire made it impossible to reach the upper floor on which the women were confined, and it had made such headway when the authorities got to the spot that if there were any girls remaining they were past relief. Three or them who were removed by the firemen by ropes and down laiders, but where they disappeared to immediately after their deliverance nobody knew. One of the girls was ture there were twenty on the top floor where she worked. These endeavored to get out of the factory down stairs, but some one went to them, who had come from down below, and warned them not to go i

tion of the streets and the floree blaze before them, they had all they could do to get into a position to strack the flames.

Massed together in a dense crowd, and kept back with difficulty from the immediate neighborhood of the burning building, were thousands of excited people. Above the roar of the flerce flames, which scattered a spray of red sparks for blocks around, arose the cries of women and children driven out of the adjoining tenement houses through fear. Tall tenements abound in that vicinity and the population is dense and correspondingly excitable. The flames sprang up skyward with incredible rapidity and their glare was reflected against the murky background far and wide. The flremen sprang to their perilous work with their accustomed heroism. Among the many scenes of excitement that followed in kaleidoscopic order in front of the doomed factory the most thrilling was the experience of Engine Company No. 1. The hose attached to their engine was screwed on the hydrant close to No. 231, at the central point of the factory. Foreman Mahey, followed by fremen lement, betour, Davis, Gould and Macarthy, of his company, went to work with axes at one of the various doors of the building. Holding the hose in their hands they rushed into the breach and reached the foot of the stairway. Just then a dull roar announced the fail of a floor within and there came a flerce puff of flame and smoke right in their faces. Three of the men were knocked down by this flory breath and wore dragged out by their comrades. Deteut's hat was knocked off by a burning ratter and Bennett's face was considerably scorehed. Railying his men once more Foreman Mahey led another charge on the flames, and held his men to their post, although floor after floor fell with a deatening crash and the glare of the flame and snoke right in their faces. Three of the men were knocked down by this flory breath and wore dragged out by their comrades. Deteut's hat was knocked off by a burning rate and Bennett's face was considerably scorehed. Rail

rue, feet injured.
608AN MULLADY, 26 years, No. 411 West Forty-second street, fracture of tibis.
JENNIE PERRY, 19 years, No. 533 West Forty-fifth

pital.

BENNETT, fireman, Engine Company No. 1, burned in the face.
Chief CAMPBELL, aprained ankle.
DIAGRAM OF THE SCHE.
Following is a diagram of the burned buildings:—

230 West 30th St. Building. Centre Building 231 229 227

PROGRESS OF THE PIRE.

minute lit up with asmes and again inducen from sight by dense volumes of smoke. Streams of water were played on it from the roof of No. 223, are vatory tenement house, from directly in front and from the portion of the ruins still romanded intect. Part of the facing of the building had not yet fallen, and from the few windows remaining shot forth fire and smoke. Through them could be seen the isling bricks, flying fagots of burning wood, red hot twisted pieces of iron and the rush of debris. At short intervals a loud crash announced the further demolition of the wall. The bricks full to the cast and west, a great part of them on the inement house No. 225, whose third floor had already given way. There was a burst of light, and then the fall of an immense amount of debris. Bricks shot out into the street, missiles whized past the heads of two vonturesome men, and the frightened crowd made of the third floor than the other, like the roar of many cannons, followed. The second floor of No. 225 had given way under the weightic carried, and the entire inside of the building caved in. The rubbish burst through the windows, and bricks, woodwork and stone crashed toward the ground. There it scattered in all directions. Next door was grocery store, occupied by scatted gossipers. They thought their last moment had come, and, breaking their ranks, scurried up the street.

It was now elevan o'clock, and the fire was at an end. Here and there small flames shot up only the definition of the bring the street of the first time from their labors.

The firmen still played upon the seathing mass; pitted any wounded or burnt victum discovered at the last moment; the engines commenced to go away, and the chairs of the Fire Department reside for the first time from their labors.

The firm from the same in passable. The police let the first time from their labors of the first time from their labors of the first time from their labors. It is the fir

after the receipt of the alarm. I got there on what is called a still alarm, a citizen having apprised us of the fire. On my arrival I saw the gravity of the fire. On my arrival I saw the gravity of the situation at a glance. The flames were rapidly esting their way from the basemont floor to the upper portion of the premises. I thereupon sent out a third alarm of fire, which brought to our assistance sixteen companies. That part of the buside on fire. The entire basement, extending from Mos. 227 to 233 has been occupied by a chocolate desler. Here, I understand, is where the fire originated. I found all the doors locked and the iron shutters to the windows closed and barred. My first effort was to break open the door in the centre of the building, and having done so anumber of women escaped by that exit. I rescued at least ten or fitteen females by breaking in that door. The demolished door was located at No. 238. I then or direct from the control of the building, and having done so anumber of women escaped by that exit. I rescued at least ten or fitteen females by breaking in that door. The demolished door was located at No. 238. I then ordered the foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 12, James Walton, to go on the roof of the adjoining tenement and place a fifteen foot baly ladder up to the side windows overlooking the tenement, No. 225 West Twenty-ninth street. These windows serve to light the girls' dressing from. They seem to have huddled themladder up to the side windows of the burning factory. There are two side windows overlooking the tenement. No. 225 West Twenty-ninth street. These windows serve to light the girls' dressing room. They seem to have huddled themselves in this room, as, under the circumstances, it was the only apartment from which they could be reacued by outside influence. With the aid of the baby ladder several women were taken from the burning building and removed to a place of safety. They, too, no doubt would also have jumped to the roof but that they saw we were making reparations for their relief. It is fortunate for hemselves that they had presence of mind to remain where they were until we went to their rescue.

"I understand that the building was considered dangerous, and that it has been on fire several times before," remarked a reporter to the Captain.

"Yes; this is the fifth fire that has happened here within a year. I will give you the dates if you require them; I have got them all committed to memory. Those are the dates:—February 19, 1877; March 2, 1878; October 19, 1878; March 1, 1879; March 1, 19, 1979, and the present fire to-night, which is a biaze of such magnitude that will result in the demolition of the dangerous structure.

"Yes; I made a complete investigation of the premises February 19, 1879. I found at that time that each floor was looked during business hours. I reported this state of affairs and pointed out the danger arising therefrom. After the first fire I ordered a central stairway erected, extending from the first to the fourth floor. This was done. The stairway took in Nos. 229 and 231 and began at the main entrance door, No. 231. I have, been told there were about one hundred hands in the building when the fire broke out. The alarm was sent out at thirteen minutes past eight P. M., and the various fire enginees promptly responded."

"That I decline to state."

"On you know the origin of the fire?"

"That I decline to state."

"One you know the origin of the fire?"

"That I decline to state."

several times before, and that it was regarded as dangerous."

"Not the Twenty-ninth street building. There was a slight fire in the centre building some time ago."

"Have you anything to say regarding the state-ment that many girls were locked up in the build-

ment that many greating?"

"No, sir, I have nothing to say; you must excuse "No, sir, I have nothing to say;

"No, sir, I have nothing to say; you must excuse me."

"How many people are employed in the building?"

"About five hundred. A number of them work as late as nine o'clock in the evening."

"How are the three buildings occupied?"

"The firm of Bradley & For, manufacturers of suspenders, occupy the third, fourth, fith, sixth and seventh floors of the Twenty-ninth street building. Cary & Moran are located in the rear building, and are manufacturers of wires and springs. H. Bunkle & Co. carry on the manufacture of early in the basement on Twenty-ninth street, and the rest of the buildings are occupied by the firm of West, Bradley & Cary."

rest of the buildings are occupied by the firm of West, Bradley & Cary."

John Darling, the engineer, was the first to discover the fire. He is a relative of Mr. West. "I discovered," he said, "that the chocolate room in the basement was on fire. With the assistance of a number of the hands I carried several buckets of water to the room and threw them on the fismes. The fire spread rapidly along the loom works, from floor to floor, and before we were well aware of the danger the entire place was one sheet of flame. I don't think any life has been lost. I have been told that a few of the girls were injured by jumping to an adjoining roof. The fire broke out among empty boxes, but what set them on fire is more than I can tell."

THE BURKED BUILDINGS.

The demolished building extended from No. 227 to No. 233 West Twenty-ninth street. It was of brick, seven stories and a basement, I had a trontage of 100 feet and was 40 feet deep. Connected with the main edifice were two wings to the east and west, three stories high, 55 feet deep and 18 feet wide. The central building was of brick also and was five stories and a

basement. The rear building, No. 230 West Thirtieth street, was seven stories high, twenty-dree feet wide and fifty feet deep. One stairway led to the upper floors of the front building; two entrances to the courtyard and three leading to the engine room. There was a forty-five feet fire escape from the rear windows in the east end to the roof of the last wing; also a fire secape from the two windows on the west side wall to the roof of the tenement, No. 225 West Twenty-ninth street. Likewise from six windows on the rear of the fourth floor to the roof of the west wing.

It was stated by an insurance official that several years ago West, Bradley & Cary purchased machinery that cost about \$250,000, which was put up in the building, although that figure was by no means a standard of its present value. The firm mades great deal of money at one time by the manufacture and sale of a certain kind of hoop skirt that was very popular. The official thought the total loss was not over \$150,000, including the building. Nearly all the losses were insured, but he was not informed in regard to the names of the companies sustaining the losses. The firm was located years ago on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway.

The loss on the tenement house No. 225 West Twenty-ninth street was estimated at \$20,000, and that on No. 225 was put at \$18,000.

"ALL ACCOUNTED FOR."

Two O'CLOCK A. M.—Captain Washburne reports that all the persons who were in the burned factory and adjoining tenements have been accounted for. None are missing, although rumors are still circulating that the bodies of some of the employés are in the ruins.

#### PLANING MILLS BURNED.

Bond streets, Brooklyn, was passing through the mills, about six o'clock last evening, he observed fames leaping up the side of the building at the rear. He gave the alarm, and the Fire Dethe rear. He gave the alarm, and the Fire De-partment responded promptly. As Pease & Po-ilion's lumber yards were located directly oppo-site, on the Bond street side, and a row or wooden tenoment houses on Third street were in close prox-imity to the burning district, a second alarm was sounded. Notwithstanding the arrival of additional engines the mills, which were two stories in height, together with their contents, were entirely de-stroyed. They were owned by B. W. Adams & Son, and the total loss is estimated at about \$15,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an in-cendiary.

DINING AND SPEAKING.

THE MEW ENGLAND SOCIETY AROUND THE PES-TIVE BOARD-INTERESTING ADDRESSES BY

The sanual dinner of the New England Society the Fifth Avenue Hotel last even ing was one of the most successful in the history of the society. The main dining room appropriate, the fiag of the United States being the chief among them. Among the guests of the even-ing were General William T. Sherman, Secretary John dents of St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. And the guests had chatted freely over old times in New England the president gave the toast of the evening. "The Day We Celebrate: The birthday of liberty

country and overcame the cavalier aristocracy of the South. Mr. Curtis' remarks were warmly appliauded.

SECEMPTARY SHERMAN MULGOLIES GRANT.

The next toast was, "The President of the United States—'As the President of our Kingdom he'll appear there like a man'—'Antony and Cleopatra." Responded to by Secretary Sherman. Mr. Sherman said the task imposed upon him was a difficult one. He was expected to say something, he supposed, about the foremost topic in the country at present—resumption of specie payments. Every Yankee was supposed to ride a hobby, and he was doubtless expected to ride his. One of the first duties of an American citizen was to vent his spleen and malice on the devoted head of the President. But looking back at the list of men who had filled the office he must say we had nothing to be ashamed of. The press of their day abused Washington, Adams and Jefferson as the vilest of humanity. To-day they are recognized as real benefactors of the country. "The press of to-day," said the Secretary, "has improved in this respect, and both the man who last filed the office and our present worthy President are let off with comparatively slight abuse. The illustrious soldier and citizen who conducted the late war has won more great battles than Napoleon. Having served eight years in the Presidential office, he made a circuit of the world, and came home with blessings showered upon him in every language and from every quarter of the globe," The speaker paid a glowing tribute to General Grant, and then eulogized the administration of President Hayes.

### PANCHOT LEADING.

TWENTY MEN IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN GO A HUNDRED MILES IN TWENTY-POUR

days' race now in progress at Gilmore's for the "American international champiouship belt of the world" which inspires public confidence. This is the record of the distance covered by the men. Mr. W. B. Curtis, referee, announces that twenty of the sixty-five "goors as they please" covered over one hundred miles during the first twenty-four hours. P. J. Panchot completed his "century" at 6:02 P. M. yesterday, just inside of eighteen hours. Hart finished the hundred at 7:12 P. M., Faber at 7:20, Hughes the Lepper at 7:32, Briody at 8:32, Fitzgerald at 8:59, Mahoney at 10:29, Gilcon at 10:39, R. Davis, at 10:40 hignault at 10:19, Vint at 10:30, H. Panchot at 11:02, Mahoney at 10:29, Gilcon at 10:39, H. Davis, at 10:40 Mignault at 10:19, Vint at 10:30, H. Panchot at 11:02, Russell at 11:12, O'Brien at 11:17, Dufranc at 11:24, Campana at 11:29 and Weaver at midnight. During the day there was a fair attendance, and early in the evening there were certainly over a thousand persons in the house. The interest of the evening was in the award of the prize of a gold watch to the man who should cover the most miles in the first twenty-four hours. The winner was P. J. Panchot, who made 120 miles, but during the earlier part of the evening it seemed very possible that Hart would pass him. He was three miles behind, however, and while he kept going Panchot stuck to the track. An agreement was sinally made, however, between the two, and they withdrew together. The sensation of the day was the announcement that Mcrritt and Murphy had retired from the race. Apparently there was nothing the matter with either of them, and in the case of the former it was openly asserted that he was paid to step down and out. Ah inquiry into the matter, however, tailed to develop any proof of the assertion. As the evening were on there was a dying out of all enthusiasm on the part of the spectators; and, authough there were twenty or thirty men on the track all the time, their performance drew hardly an audible comment, and only occasionally a handelsapping from a small group of friends. At midnight nearly all the walkers went off the track, but the audience stayed on, apparently taking the same interest in a vacant track that they had taken in a full one.

# CARBON IN VACUO.

Professor Mallett's Early Demonstration of Its Electric Incandescence.

A HINT FOR MR. EDISON.

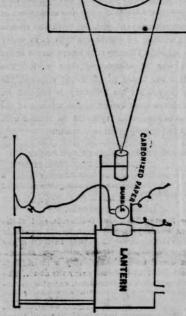
Does Platinic Chloride Toughen the Carbon Filament?

To the Entrol of the Hunald:

Just prior to taking charge of the Colorado Territorial School of Mines, in Golden City, I took occasion to deliver a series of lectures at Wolfe Hall, Denver. As the subjects were illustrated in part by lantern projection, from slides which I photographed at the hall, and necessarily requiring intervals of darkness when using the lantern, I caused the gas jets in the lecture recombility. jets in the lecture room, which became frequently extinguished when turned down too low, to be experimentally demonstrate that a difference exist-ing in the velocity of light and sound was be coincident with an audible report. To persons seated near the screen the disappearance of the shadow would appreciably precede the noise heard. I endeavored to produce the effect as follows:— A small soap bubble, with toughened film, inflated

with an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, had its image cast on the screer, the bubble was then to be exploded which would result in an instantaneous disappearance of its image, accompanied by simultaneous report. It was quite interesting on questioning those present to find that a marked in-terval of time had elapsed between the effects of light and sound at the screen, thus showing that the flight sy see can be demonstrated in a popular way.

SCREEN



I desired to explode the bubble by a flash of pow der ignited by platinum wire, rendered incandes-cent by the electric current. It so happened, how-ever, that I had no wire at hand and could procure none in town or anything that could be substituted. find a substitute for what I really desired. It oc-curred to me to use a piece of moistened paper tightly rolled into a cylinder, the size of a knitting needle, and then to carbonize it in a glass tube. I found, however, that a narrow ribbon of paper was more convenient, and this I car-bonized in a combustion tube in a stream of nitrogen, an apparatus I had formerly employed to melt metallic tellurium obtained from the tellurides of Sunshine, Boulder county. Finding, however, that the paper cylinder was very fragile, I attempted to improve this condition by impregnating the paper with some material previous to heating it. I found, after a few trials, that a solution containing platinic chloride rendered the carbon filament sufficiently coherent to be of service. The bubble, however, in the ex-periment cited was superseded by a Rupert drop exploded by fracturing its tip, and finally by a simple glass sphere filled with other and exploded by heat expansion.

I have mentioned these apparently irrelevant

facts merely to show the motive which led me to select carbon in a form which Mr. E lison attests to be most appropriate in the fulfilment of the long sought for result of practically producing mild

sought for result or practically producing mild light by electrical incandescence. Having at my disposal some Geisseler tubes with electro-magnetic rotating supports, a large coil, spectrum tubes, &c., I dwelt upon the suject of electricity because made attractive to me by its in-teresting optical effects in vacue, and I was prompted I improvised a simple apparatus for the purpose as follows:—I took a glass tube, open at both ends, and inserted terminals close to one extremity, as is done in an eudiometre, and then filled it with mer cury until the level just reached the terminals, having previously inserted a rubber stopper into the lower end. After attaching a filament of metallized carbon between the terminals I sealed the upper end of the tube, and withdrew the rubber stopper under mercury, thus producing a tolerably fair Torricel-lian vacuum. The phenomenon of filamental carbon glowing in vacuum resulted on closing the circuit. As the question of using electricity for light was not then so popular a topic as at pres-ent, it did not occur to me that any practical utility ould result from the use of carbon in filamer and the experiment was soon out of mind.

MR. MALLETT'S LABORATORY APPARATUS. CARBON FILAMENT

The practical applicability of carbon in the

mains to be publicly shown by the test of time, but there seems little doubt, however, from what Mr. laureated and mankind again benefited.

secret" mentioned in your issue of Sunday I would say that owing to my great respect and appreciation of his contributions to science I trust he will never be ranked with secret process men, who have extracted more gold from pockets than from ore.

There are no tailings I ever heard of that assay \$200 to \$300 to the ton as you state. The stamp mills of Central City, Col., work free milling gold ores that assay \$20 and under, producing buddled pyritous tailings, eagerly sought for as flux by the local smelters. Such tailings, if not so consumed, could be either desniphurized by mixing with adobe, moulding into bricks and burning in kilus, or

cheaply roasted in inclined cylinders with constant feed and discharge.

To illustrate that low grades are worked by other methods than wet stamping, I will state that of 4,000 tons of ore that I have treated in the last two ears the average value has been under \$35. During last January and February I received over six hun-dred tons of tailings that assayed on an average \$16 per ton. At the present time Spanish pyrites are profitably worked, containing two ounces of silver and a few grains of gold to the ton. Any one, therefore, entering the domain of cheap processes will find a field aiready premy well ploughed E. J. MALLETT, Jr.

PROFE-SOR DRAPER RESERVES HIS OPINION OM MR. EDISON'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

The electric light has endeared itself to inventive it, and has courted the closest observation at every step or mistep in the development. There could be latest experiments, the seeming success of which was chronicled fully in Sunday's Herald, and his claims will meet with all the more consideration because of the discouragements lately thrown upon his project. An attempt yesterday to sound the opinions of scientific men in this city upon the last phase of Mr. Edison's work revealed a disposition to treat the whole subject of electric light with great caution. The many failures of the past have taught this lesson, and, however consident the Wazard of Menle Park may be of his triumph, his fellow scientists are disposed to demand all the evidence attainable. A reporter found Prefessor John C. Draper in the Medical College in Twenty-sixth street and asked his opinion of Mr. Edison's efforts.

"Well," said the Professor, "I would hardly care to express my convictions until I have seen some practical test of the invention."

"Did you read its description in the Herald?"

"Yes, but I have no further knowledge of it. It is a subject requiring the most exhaustive examination."

"les, but I have no turther knowledge of it. It is a subject requiring the most exhaustive examination."

"But with that reservation, judging only from the reports of Mr. Edison's success, what do you think of it?"

"I don't care to go upon record yet," said Professor Draper, with a smile. "We all know that Mr. Edison is a great man; but he has made several improvements before, you know, that did not hold out. I don't mean to say it will be the same with this one, but it will not do to indorse a thing too readily."

"Have you investigated the subject of carbon burners in electric lamps?" asked the reporter.

"Just as soon as we get rid of the masons and carpenters at the City College I propose to make some experiments in electric lighting, and after that I shall be very happy to express my opinions. I will say this much, however—I do not believe that the invention has reached its completion by a great deal."

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

WARM EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FROM THE BESIDENTS OF HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Hudson county.

N. J., was held last evening in the hall of the Catholic Institute on Third atreet, Jersey City, to take steps to procure relief for the suffering poor in Ireland. The hall was densely crowded, and among the gentlemen who occupied chairs on the platform were Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, Dean of the Jersey City Convocation; Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hoboken; Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., of the First Free Union Church, and Rev. Congressman Hardenbergh, president of the Hudson County National Bank; E. F. C. Young, of the son County National Benk; K. F. C. Young, or the First National Bank; Mr. M. Mullone, proprietor of the Argus; Surrogate Robert McCogne, Jr.; Colonel John McAnerny, and Alderman Thomas Reilly. Mayor Henry J. Hopper, of Jersey City, presided. Several addresses were made, after which the following preamble and resolution were offered by Colonel McAnerny and adopted:—

tion; in some jocalities taken to the control with the co

MILLIONS FOR IMMIGRATION.

ROSTURK CASTLE, WESTFORT, County Mayo, Ireland, Doc. 6, 1879.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
In the Dublin Daily Express I see an extract from an article which appeared in your influential paper, calling upon Irishmen not to subscribe to Mr. Parnell's scheme, but to give millions for immigration. Now, sir, this is the doctrine that ought to be preached by every Irishman who loves his country. The fact, which cannot be gainsaid, is, that many parts of Ireland are over-populated, and the land, however well tilled, is unable to support the thousands on it. I happen to have over three hundred tenants in the West, and, although they are hard working, honest men, they can barely support themselves with the help of fishing and the English harvest. They have large families growing up, and what is to become of this rising generation if the population is already too numerous? I had the advantage of travelling through your splendid country in 1876 and I saw many millions of acres of fertile land only waiting to be oroken up, and here are thousands of fine, strong healthy young men only waiting to be asked out to till them. I also saw many fine looking American cousins living alone because they could not get wives; here are thousands of handsome, healthy, buxom lassies dying to be married. Now, sir, if any of my countrymen in America will write to me and send a ticket to New York, I will engage to send him a good man to plough his land, or a fine strapping girl to look after his land. Your obedient ands on it. I happen to have over three hundred

R. VESEY STONEY, J. P. TRACING AN EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

During the months of September and October the mnouncement of the existence of five forged checks, representing \$11,000, purporting to be drawn by Alexander Taylor & Son on the National Bank of the Republic in Wali street, created quite a sensation. The forgery was happily detected; but, sithough strenuous efforts were made to discover the guilty parties, no arrests followed, and the matter passed from public notice. It was revived yesterday, however, by a discovery that may lead to the detection of the forgers. The firm of Alexander Taylor & Co. have a large account with the National Bank of the Republic. In their employ is Samuel Swim, an Englishman, twenty-one years old, residing at No. 64 Bleecker street. On September 1, in payment of his wages, the firm gave him a check for \$30 signed with their name. This check Swim indorsed and gave to another party. In time it was presented at the German Exchange Bank, in the Bowery, and at length came to the National Bank of the Republic. The officers of the last named institution believed that the check was the basis of the forgeries, and reported their suspicions to Police Headquarters. Yesterday Detective Shelly arrested Swim. The check has been indorsed five times. A search is to be made for the different indorsers, and it is thought that in this way the forgers will be captured. Swim is not suspected of implication. He was taken to the Tombs Court and remanded until to-day. ever, by a discovery that may lead to the detection

### LIQUOR DEALERS WARNED.

Excise Commissioners Morrison, Merkle and Morton issued a circular yesterday and caused it to be the excise inspectors, calling attention to the pro-visions of chapter 62<sup>st</sup> of the Laws of 1857. The circular states that the Commissioners, under the law, will not permit unlicensed persons to sell spirituous liquors, and promises legal proceedings for those liquor dealers who do not take out licenses before January 1.